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The China Mail.

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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 5 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,310.

號六十月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918.

午戊次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the C.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE LEASERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$3,437,500
II—Fire Fund 3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,540
Sinking Fund Account 128,530
\$23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
28,338,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

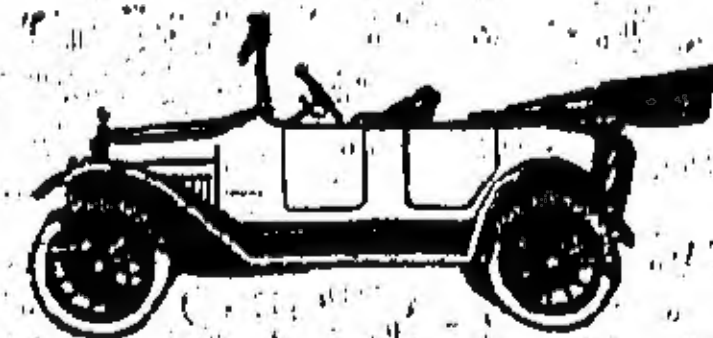
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CASE.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7.30 a.m. SATURDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season Ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.

TANG YUK LAM, successor of the late **SIPIN TING**,
14, D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. TUCKER, COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

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AND
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J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

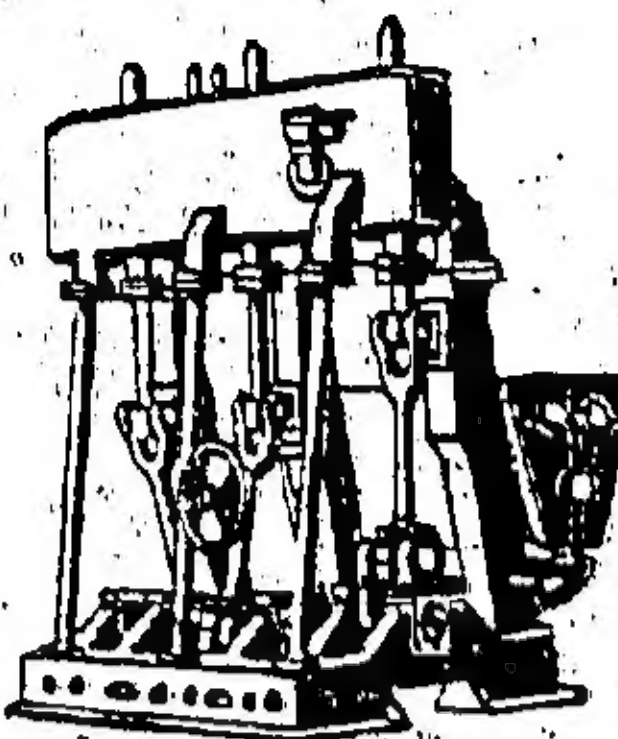
A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Culinary under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
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Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
102, HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

BUSINESS NOTICES.



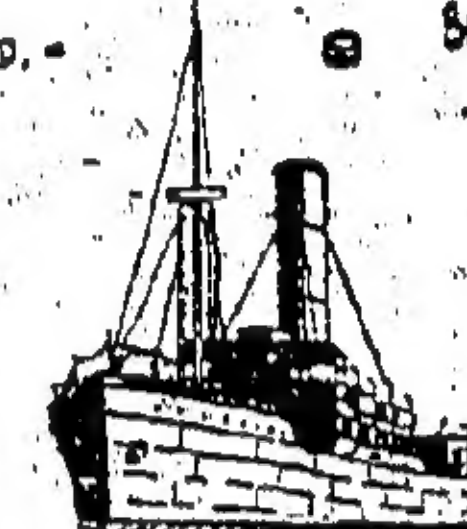
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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OF HONGKONG LTD.

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—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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LIVER AIDS.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS

Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

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Telephone 298.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

3 STRAND 1 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS

viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

All Shipchandlery Articles.

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Keep touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the Net of Hongkong and the Far East.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COUNT HERTLING AND PEACE.

READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH ALLIES.

GERMANY SUPPORTING RUSSIA'S PEACEFUL AIMS.

London, July 12.
Count Hertling in a speech in the Reichstag on the 11th, longly covered familiar ground. He said that Germany abided by the policy indicated in the reply to the Papal Peace Note and was ready to begin preliminary peace talks, but enemy statesmen continued to make insulting and insulting speeches, revealing a desire to destroy the Fatherland. The Chief of the Army Administration was also ready to follow any manifestations of a serious desire for peace amongst their enemies.
At a conference at General Headquarters on July 1st it was decided to abide by the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, but there were difficulties owing to the instability of the Russian conditions. There were grounds for doubting the ability of the Bolsheviks to carry out the promises that they made.
Count Hertling declared that he did not want a fresh Russian war, which the enemy was trying to engineer. The Fatherland was doing its utmost to support the Russian Government's peaceful aims, but the varied political movements in Russia required most careful watching.
He said that Admiral von Hintze possessed a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs. Admiral von Hintze had already given guarantees that he would follow Count Hertling's policy, which was still the same as that which the Reichstag majority adopted in November, 1917.

Belgium a pawn for future negotiations.
GERMANY'S NEED OF "OPEN AIR FOR EXPANSION."
AMSTERDAM, July 13.
The following is substantially the text of Count Hertling's reference to Belgium:
"The present occupation of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. One does not intend to keep what one holds as a pawn if the negotiations result favourably. We have no intention to keep Belgium in whatever form. We want Belgium restored after the war as an independent State.
Count Hertling proceeded to dwell on Germany's need of "open air for expansion," especially economically, which was quite compatible with Germany's point of view as regards Belgium. But how that point of view could be established in a detailed way—dependent on future negotiations on the matter. He was unable to give a binding declaration.

THE WESTERN FRONT.
ENGLISH ADVANCE THEIR LINE.
BRITISH AERIAL SUCCESS.

London, July 14.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
"A successful local operation early in the morning of the 14th. English troops advanced the line to the east of Dickebusch Lake and took over 200 prisoners.
We destroyed 12 aeroplanes on the 13th and drove down four out of control. Three of our machines are missing.
We dropped 47 tons of bombs during the day and over 1,100 bombs, weighing 10 tons, during the night on enemy camps, railway lines, trains and billets.
All our night-birds returned.

THE FRENCH FRONT.
INTERMITTENT FIRING.

London, July 15.
A French communiqué states:—
There was intermittent artillery activity, especially in the Corey region.
SUSPICIOUS LULL ON THE FRONT.
PORTENTS OF A COMING STORM.
STRANGE DISREGARD FOR LOSSES.

London, July 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—
The peacefulness of the Front has now reached a pitch which may be labelled "suspicious." The enemy is hoarding his ammunition, either with a view to accumulating stores or not providing retaliation in sectors, where his plans have been maturing for some weeks. Paris is entirely and armaments mostly immune from bombardment. He has accepted a strange meekness for the loss of positions of which previously he seemed desirous. These undoubtedly resemble storm portents, or alternatively adverse conditions for the enemy of which we are ignorant.

THE OFFENSIVE IN ALBANIA.
FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE.

ENEMY EJECTED FROM HILL VILLAGE.

London, July 15.
A French Eastern official report states:—
The French are continuing their success in Albania and have ejected the enemy from the hill village at the confluence of the Tomorica and the Devell.
They have captured Grams, on the right bank of the Deroll.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.
FINNISH GUARDS ATTACKING MURMAN RAILWAY.

Stockholm, July 15.
The newspapers report that the Finnish Guards are attacking the Murman Railway in the direction of Kandalax and Kem, which are 80 miles from the railway.

ASIATIC CHOLERA CASES.
SIX OF A RUSSIAN CREW SUFFERING.

Stockholm, July 15.
Six of the crew of a steamer from Petrograd are suffering from Asiatic cholera. One has died.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 12.
Silver is steady.

INTIMATIONS

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN
INTERIM DIVIDEND of 22.50
per Share, subject to deduction of
Income Tax, has been declared for the
HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1918,
at rate of 3/3½ per Dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and
after MONDAY, the 12th August, 1918
at the Offices of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARENS of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 26th July, to SATUR-
DAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days
inclusive) during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 11, 1918. 592

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on **FRIDAY, 20th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFEE BOOKS of the Company will be **CLOSED** from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

A. AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 31st June, 1918, will be payable on **FRIDAY, 26th July**, of which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

"THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Company will be **CLOSED** from **Friday, the 26th**, to **Friday, the 2nd July** (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SKELTON, HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 50

JUNKET
Cannot be excelled with tinned or
fresh stewed fruit
COULOMMIER-CHEESE
COTTAGE CHEESE
Nourishing and ideal food
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on
application.

Central Location
ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
 Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
 European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
 Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
VICTORIA. J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

Telephone No. 2367.

We guarantee the quality of our
bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.



AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.
(Capital £400,000 fully subscribed).
38 New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2, England.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Fresnel Lenses, and Protection glasses

RECORDS

7312 (Another Little Drink
(If you were the only Girl)

7309 (A Broken Doll . . .

7302 (Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.

7174 (They didn't believe me
They had to swim back to
Shore.

7291 (A Perfect Day
Somewhere a Voice.

6943 (The Synagogue Walk
(The Minstrel Parade.

CO., LTD.

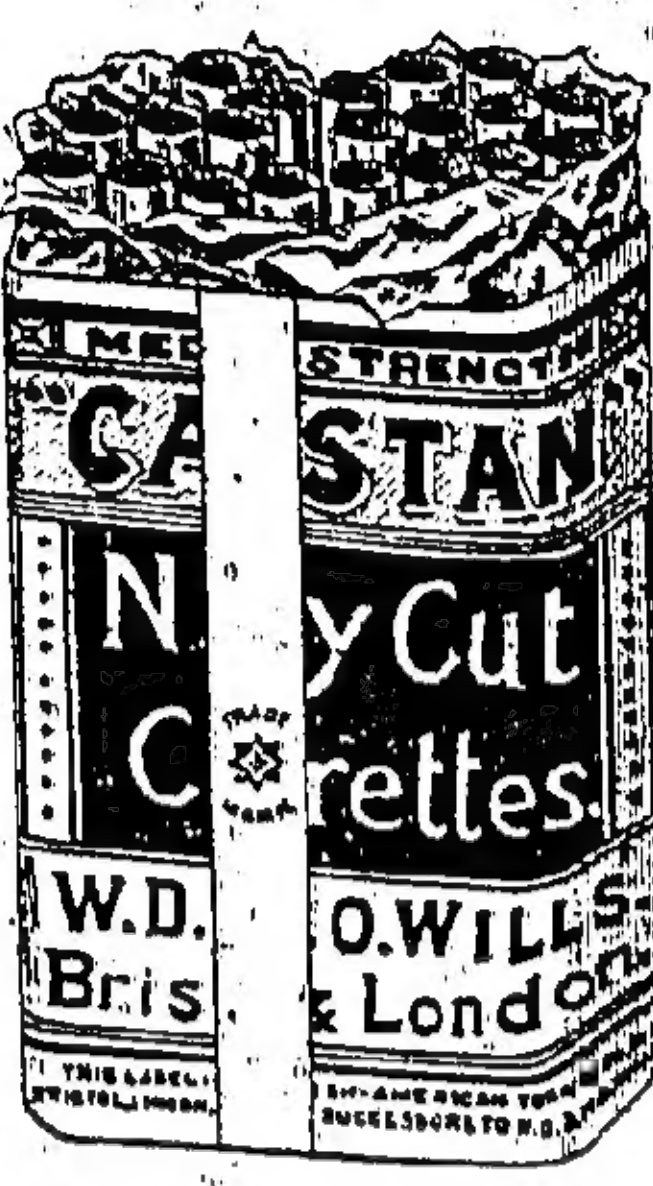


SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISEI
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

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“CAPSTAN NAVY CUT”
CIGARETTES

CIGARETTES
(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)



SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20

AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES



SOLD IN " . . .
THREE STRENGTHS

**MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL**

Navy Cut
for the
Pipe.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS

STORIES BY WITNESSES.

[illegible]

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Many letters are being received from British officers and N.C.O.'s interned in Holland describing the treatment to which British prisoners are subjected in Germany. It must not be forgotten that British prisoners below the rank of N.C.O. are not being sent to the internment camps in Holland. The Germans refuse to have them included in the agreement negotiated by Lord Hawkeley and the British delegates at The Hague last year.

Direct exchange with Germany of prisoners of all ranks has hitherto been ruled out by the British Government on the ground that it would assist the enemy. But both France and Italy have now negotiated agreements with Germany for direct exchange of their prisoners; and the War Cabinet are reconsidering the

You will perhaps know all about treatment if prisoners, as per C program. In the camps general treatment is not too severe, but in the industrial centres, as in the mines, and their works, the sufferings are very severe. The men have to work hours—more than 12 hours in under brutal conditions, and live in crowded shelters. Almost daily five bars of the camp are exchanged, suffering from lack of employment or of the parcels. Parcels are often during or per transit from the to the work. I am quite certain 10 parcels, which have accumulated one man, be sent to him upon being received by him the would not be two parcels; and a common sentence. I do not

policy followed so far by Great Britain.

— A LETTER FROM HOLLAND. —

The following letter was written by a British N.C.O. interned in Holland :

I take this, the first, opportunity to thank you very sincerely, for your kindness and generosity towards me during my long internment in Germany. I cannot too fully express my gratitude to you for all you have done for me for so long a time. I have incurred a debt which I could never fully repay, but can never forget.

We have very good accommodation in billets scattered about the town, and in billets under many privileges. We were very enjoy, and well received by English and Dutch ladies upon our arrival, who attended to all our wants, in a manner which we can never forget.

— A TYPICAL NARRATIVE. —

We have lived the following written by a British N.C.O. :

reached internment in Holland. It speaks for itself! —

Dear Mr. —: — I am one of the fortunate N.C.O.'s exchanged for Holland. Before leaving I promised your son that I would write you. He left — to go on kommando just after Christmas. He was then quite all right in the best of spirits. We left — together with the party for reprisal for Russia. We stayed at —, for about seven months. Your son tried very hard to get away, but was captured after being away some days; he took his punishment like a brick, smiling. From — he went to — and the cause of the unfortunate ones to join up with number 4 for further reprisal. These 500 men left — for —, a distance of 35 kilometres over ice-bound roads and swamps, driven by the Ukrainians at the point of the lance, and there they were billeted in a large horse tent pitched on the ice, no flooring, having to sleep on wire netting raised about 2ft. from the ground, all parcels stopped, scanty rations, a little coffee at 5.30 a.m., marched off to the trenches, back again at 5.30 p.m., then a basin of insignia soup, with a temperature of between 40deg. and 40deg. of frost. —

Within seven weeks, out of that 500 strong, healthy men 420 were in hospital, 22 dead, some died as they were being carried back from work, of the remainder of the 500 only about eight were fit for work, starvation, exposure, and anxiety. It was awful to hear some of the tales. Your son will have something to tell you when you meet. He was sent into — Hospital where he remained some months. He is quite well now, merry and bright. Hoping this will find you and family in good health, I remain yours truly, —, Corporal.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
**Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.**
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS HONG KONG.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER WALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	KIND OF TIDE	
				SPIRINGS	NEAPS
L. WLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kooloon	767	(82' top 170' bottom)	57	7' 6"	8 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kooloon	571	125	18" 6"	7' 6"	"
No. 3 Dock, Kooloon	571	125	18"	7' 6"	"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Howlong	247	67	16	7' 6"	"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Howlong	227	67	15	7' 6"	"
TAI-KOH-TSUI					
Commercial Dock	445' 6"	55' 6"	10	7' 6"	"
ABRIEDRAIN					
Hops Dock	420	54'	12' 6"	7' 6"	"
Lutocut Dock	328	54'	12'	7' 6"	"

R. M. DYER, B.S., M.L.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong



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A. 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MERITON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 17th July, 1918, at 3.15 p.m.,
at AN KING'S SLIPWAY,
A "Ton" Cruiser Yacht "ERIN".
Length..... 29' 6"
Beam..... 6' 6"
Draft..... 4' 3"
Complete with Dinghy, Charts, Compass, Anchors and Chain, Code flags, &c.
Further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms—cash.
On view from Tuesday, 16th inst.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 581

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 18th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. Ho Thong Co.'s Coal Yard, Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon.
A STEAM PINNACE.
Length..... 35 feet
Beam..... 7-8
Draft..... 4-6
Compound Kail condensing Engines. Diameter of Cylinders 3 by 5. Stroke 4. Recently overhauled and a Teakwood Cabin fitted aft.
Further particulars and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 587

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.
LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,
Comprising—
Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge, Several dozen pairs Ladies' Silk Hose.
Also
A quantity of FRENCH PERFUME.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 15, 1918. 594

TO LET
COMMERCIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.
Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shummen, British Consulate.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
8A, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

TO LET.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 35, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 453

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four-roomed HOUSES in Kowloon. A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "ABERTHOLWIN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.
No. 67 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH".
HOUSE on Shummen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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FATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,
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Branches—
CANTON,
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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914



WAI KEE
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Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

(Continued from Page 2.)
WITNESSES' STORIES.

Amsterdam, May 17.
The Times' leading article on German inhumanity to British prisoners, which is reproduced here, occasions widespread satisfaction among the British prisoners interned in Holland.

No one knows better than I how deeply our fellow-countrymen who have had personal experience of German ill-treatment feel the apparent indifference of those at home for the sufferings of British prisoners of war in Germany. Once and over again recently British officers here have asked me whether our people realize what their unfortunate fellow-countrymen must endure at German hands, and why nothing was done to equalize treatment. The suggestion has been made to me that British officers and N.C.O.s who are fortunate enough to be again in England after experiencing what German prison life means should be placed in charge of and on duty at the camps for German prisoners in England. They would know best how to handle the Hun, whose peculiar temperament responds more quickly to sternness than to excessive amiability.

Thus, it is reported to me that at Sandbagger on April 13 last it was made known to the British prisoners of war on parade that two British soldiers, who were working on a Kommando at or near Minden, had been shot dead for not stopping talking when ordered to do so.

Another report in my possession relates how at Sonnenager, Block 2, on January 17 of this year, a British soldier was in the receiving compound for men proceeding on and returning from Kommandos. In this compound were 62 prisoners of war of all nationalities. On the morning of January 18 a German soldier entered the room and ordered eight men to draw the coffee from the camp, about 300 yards distant from the receiving compound. Seven prisoners complied, but as the English cannot drink German coffee, no Englishman advanced to draw coffee for the 12 Englishmen there. The German soldier ordered a British private to fetch the coffee, but he replied that the English were unable to drink the coffee. He was ordered a second time, and he again refused. The sentry then attempted to strike the British soldier with the butt of his rifle, but he pushed the rifle down with both hands. The sentry ordered the remainder of the prisoners to the other side of the room; then, turning about, walked to the door, about 10 paces, when he turned about again. Two Frenchmen were standing in front of the British soldier in the line of five, and the sentry ordered them to get over to the left. He then threw open his overcoat and came to the aim, but as the aim was not comfortable he cleared his shoulder of the overcoat, then came to the aim the second time and fired, hitting the British soldier in the left side. He died in about four minutes. This deed was not committed in the heat of the moment, but was absolutely deliberate.

It is not wonder that the blood of our officers and men boils at such crimes, and that they look to those at home to do something to cause the Germans to hesitate before repeating these and countless other atrocities.

May 18.
Since I telegraphed yesterday several fresh cases of German brutality to British prisoners have come to my notice. Work in German mines is well-known to be one of the cruellest forms of torture practised on the unfortunate victims of German ferocity. Salt and coal mines are among the worst places in which prisoners are forced to labour. One case reported to me is that of a man reduced to a complete wreck after working in a mine called the Kalkwerk Prinz Adalbert. After two months his health broke down and he reported sick and applied to see a doctor. He refused to go down into the mine until he had been examined, and a German "Feldwebel" replied that if he did not go down he would be thrown down. The "Feldwebel" made him stand at the edge of the cage, placed a German soldier with fixed bayonet behind him, and told him that the bayonet would be run through him if he persisted in refusing.

When picked by the bayonet the prisoner descended and did his eight hours' work. He was subsequently punished with 14 days in cells, with a diet of bread and water soup, doing his daily eight hours' shift. Eventually he broke down completely and he was seen by a visiting German civilian doctor. He was then sent to Soltau. The change in his appearance was such that an old friend there failed to recognize in this human wreck the fine healthy man he had formerly known.

DELIBERATE MURDER.
One of the men received a brutal blow in the face, and all but his teeth decided to give in. Of the two men had been badly wounded, having the fingers of one hand shot away. The wound had not healed, and he was left unfit for work. The sentry drove these two men with kicks and blows of the clubbed rifle out to work. At last the man with the wounded hand stopped did hold it up to show the sentry that he was unfit for work. One of them, in a passion, put his rifle up and shot the man through the chest. He fell with speaking and was thrown down the shaft by the two sentries. The other officer was then threatened by one of the sentries with a loaded rifle, and was at last kicked out of the building.

The body of the murdered man lay where it had been thrown. Later it was carried to a dirty wash-house, placed on a bare wooden floor, the left there. A German officer, coming to see the man, drew his sword, said "English swine," and thrust his sword into the prisoner's left side. It went deeply in, and the soldier had to be carried away by his companions. The camp was without medical attendance of any kind. The wound was bandaged as best as it could be, and the other man looked after him for about a fortnight. Shortly afterwards the rest of the men were moved to another larger, and the wounded man was left behind. By this time his legs were paralyzed, and he was unable to move. Two months later they heard that he was dead, and again the Germans gave out that this victim, too, had died of typhus.

Another case is that of a Coldstream Guard, who was forced to work in a mine-smelting factory. He was so broken down under his treatment that two or three men who had known him before declared that they were unable to recognize him. He was completely yellow, his back was bent, and he was very thin, and the witness who reports this case has no hesitation in saying that his death in hospital two weeks later was due to the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected.

"AT ATTENTION" ALL DAY.
Another case relates to the notorious 10th Army Corps, under General von Hinzsch, about which so many complaints have been made. Some non-commissioned officers were sent from various camps to Dohna, about 20 miles from Osnabrück, where they were required to work and subjected to most severe punishment for refusing. They were made to stand for seven or eight hours a day at attention, and their parcels were withheld by the Commandant, Lieutenant von Muller. The non-commissioned officers got into touch with Dutch representatives, and the Commandant held them that if a Dutch representative decided in their favour he would punish them with eight hours' standing at attention. The Dutch representative came down, and standing at attention was abolished. Instead, however, the prisoners had to parade all day long to show various articles of equipment from 9 a.m. till about 4 p.m. One day they were made to parade outside in the rain with their bedding, and left there until it was thoroughly saturated. They were reduced to such a state of starvation that they eventually consented to work outside the camp and dig ground for cultivation, but nothing was planted. While they were doing their work they received their parcels.

Later they were put to cut heather, the daily task being one metre by 20. This was afterwards increased to one metre by 60, and they then refused to work. Sentries forced them on to a heath, and they were made to stand at attention from 1 till 4 or 5 p.m., and when the Commandant came out himself, from 1 till 6 p.m. They were forced to do this during the bitter weather of last February, in which month the Commandant rode out in his white horse and ordered them to complete their task. They refused, and he then turned his horse about, riding some 50 yards, and then charged right through the middle of the party, who were standing in a column. The prisoners scattered on his approach, and only one man was knocked down.

Part of the work on this moor consisted in carrying heather from heaps where it was stacked to wagons, and as the moor was throughout deep in snow and water the prisoners' boots became filled, and after this they were compelled to stand at attention. The latrines at this camp were very bad, the neglect causing an almost insupportable stench.

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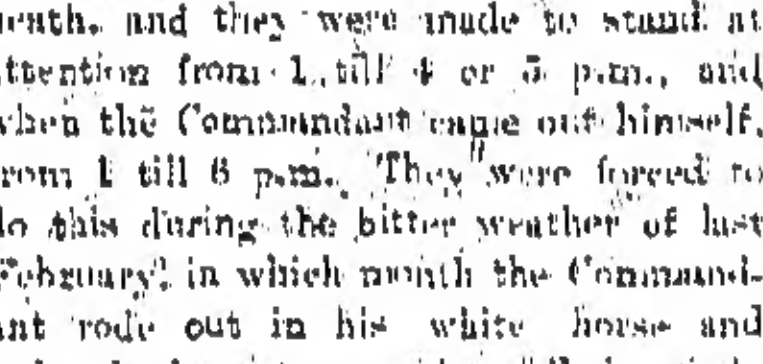
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WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1914.



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To-day's Advertisement

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ALBERT AHWEI otherwise CHAN PAK WAI (陳伯維) late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, and Owner of a Dairy Farm, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 84 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of July, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executor,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
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STEAMSHIP "ORANJE"
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All passengers must be on board at
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Hongkong, July 16, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk late the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant,
at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chipped and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 16, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
CHINA MAIL.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
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whole provinces, and in the same breath the German Chancellor tells us that his policy is the same as that which the Reichstag majority adopted last year. How Count Hertling reconciles the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with the Reichstag resolution, which declared against no annexations, we are unable to conceive. What President Wilson said of Count von Hertling's statement of January last applies with equal force to this latest deliverance, viz: "His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusion. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement." And this further statement by President Wilson still holds.

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any farther in this comparison of views is simple and obvious.

The principles to be applied are these: First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game now for ever discredited of the balance of power, but that.

Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a mere device for adjusting the rival States of Europe.

Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be achieved without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe, and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be secured. Until such a peace has been achieved, no peace can be secured. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have any here, they have been rejected; numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

There is no approach to these conditions in the German Chancellor's latest pronouncement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Tibetan invasion of the Chinese frontier is reported.

Mr. Denman Fuller is leaving by the Venezuela tomorrow for California, for the benefit of his health, and expects to return at the end of September.

A Peking telegram states that the President is making progress with the arrangements for peace. Great changes in the political situation are impending.

A Shanghai telegram states that the market value of the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has dropped to 80 per cent. and under.

A Peking telegram states that owing to geographical difficulties and the summer heat, the Northern troops cannot begin their offensive against the Southern forces until the autumn.

Members of the R.E., A.S.C. and Middlesex Detachments, Kowloon, thank the subscribers, Services Entertainment Fund, for an enjoyable launch trip round the Island on Sunday, the 14th inst.

Ming-Sin Kwei, son of the Hon. Kwei Chih, Chinese Consul-General for the Philippine Islands, has completed a very successful year in the electrical engineering department of Cornell University. He returned on board the Venezuela on July 4, to Manila to spend his summer vacation with his parents.

The Hongkong Theatre is screening a beautiful Paramount picture, entitled "Silks and Satins" in five parts, from to-morrow till Friday night. These exclusive Paramount pictures are a fine collection well worth seeing. From Saturday to Tuesday next the continuation of the Serial film "The strange case of Mary Page" will be resumed.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A 'CUTE' THIEF.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with snatching a purse valued at \$15 from another Chinese yesterday.

Sergeant Blackman said the complainant was arranging his luggage on board the *Hui Ming* when the defendant accosted him and obligingly offered to help him. He made a pretence at assistance and when the complainant stooped down, defendant picked the purse from his pocket. The latter felt the tug and promptly seized defendant. There was a struggle and in the melee the purse was thrown into a bucket from where it was subsequently recovered.

After further evidence, His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

AN ADMIRAL IN TROUBLE.

Liu Hop Hoang, an Admiral of Lung Chai Kwong's fleet, was charged, on remand, with aiding and abetting in an armed robbery at Wood Road, recently.

Inspector Sim applied for a further remand.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case until next week.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

A contractor was charged with damaging the windows of a house in Kennedy Road by careless blasting operations.

The tenant of the house said he was willing to have the summons withdrawn on condition that the defendant paid the cost of repairing the windows.

Defendant said he was willing to bear the cost of repairing the windows.

His Worship was quite agreeable to a friendly settlement and discharged defendant with a severe caution.

HONGKONG POLICE FOR THE ARMY.

A FURTHER CONTINGENT.

Eight more members of the local Police Force are shortly leaving for Home to join the Army and last evening a farewell concert was given in their honour in the quadrangle of the Central Police Station.

Inspector J. Grant in a little interlude in the concert mentioned that 61 members of the Hongkong Police Force had already left for active service. One was now a Captain, one a flight Captain and five were Lieutenants. Eight had made the supreme sacrifice. The eight men shortly about to depart would bring the total up to 69, and Inspector Grant mentioned that of the 69 members of the Police Force who had volunteered every one of them passed as medically fit. He said this was a record of which they were very proud, and added: "It is evidence that the police force has not had any damaging effect."

The contingent about to depart consists of L. Sergeant Marks; Acting L. Sergeants, McFall, Stout, Murphy, Murphy, Allen, Wilson and Kennedy. The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer (Captain Superintendent), Mr. T. H. King, A.S.C., and Mr. P. E. J. Wade, D.S.O., were present.

The contributors to the concert programme included: Messrs. Mo and Crane (Middlesex Regiment); Mr. Mackenzie (H. K. P.); Mr. L. Mo (Middlesex Regiment); Mr. Gravel, Mr. Crocker (Natal Dockyard); Mr. Ashby (Government Civil Hospital); Mr. Cheiles, Sergeant Payne (Royal Engineers); Mr. Day (Hongkong Police); Mr. Laitner (Hongkong Police); Mr. Sherrington; and Mr. Mr. Causey (Natal Dockyard).

A most enjoyable evening was spent and L. Sergeant Marks thanked the company for the send-off.

At a meeting at the American Y.M.C.A. premises in Manila a sum of P.85,670 was raised by the auction of seats and boxes at the Grand Opera House for a Y.M.C.A. Red Cross Musical Show.

Miss Julia Neilson Crosby, who had been engaged in missionary work in Japan for nearly 60 years, died at her home in Yokohama on the night of July 4. Miss Crosby was born in New York on July 30th the year 1833.

The funeral took place at the Yokohama Union Church of which Miss Crosby was the first church member.

The Philippine Legislature has made an appropriation of 300,000 pesos for the extension of telegraph lines in the Philippines and the installation of wireless stations.

The Secretary of Commerce and Communications has allotted 240,000 pesos of this fund for carrying out 15 separate projects in various parts of the Islands.

BIG FIRE IN KENNEDY TOWN.

OIL GODOWNS GUTTED.

A very large fire occurred this morning in Kennedy Town which resulted in the complete gutting of the best part of a large block of four-storey buildings facing on Belcher's street and running from Beach Street to Holland Street.

The alarm was given at about 6.10 this morning, and the Volunteer Fire Brigade and the Regular Fire Brigade were quickly on the spot with two engines and a motor. Both floats were also requisitioned. Station Officer Lane directed the operations and the Captain Superintendent of Police and Chief Inspector Kerr were also in attendance. A detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was on the spot during the early part of the fire.

The premises affected consist of two large blocks of buildings, one facing Belcher's Street and the other facing the Praya with a narrow alleyway now a river of oil, running through the centre, dividing the two. The former building consists of twelve houses, the ground floors of which are principally used as wood-oil godowns, the upper floors being used as living quarters. It was in the centre of this block that the fire is said to have originated, and owing to the very inflammable nature of the stores and the high wind, the fire did not take long to get a good hold. It was owing to the direction and strength of the wind that the building facing the Praya was not also destroyed, although it was considerably damaged.

Dense volumes of smoke, at the beginning, badly hampered the work of the firemen and the fire practically burned itself out. Fortunately nobody was hurt, but the loss must run into many thousands of dollars. Streams of oil were running in all directions and only the walls of the building are left standing with the exception of two houses at the end of the block which appear to have escaped serious damage.

It is believed that the godowns affected are covered by insurance but it is not yet possible to compute the actual extent of the damage. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained, and it is said that it will be at least 48 hours before the conflagration can be said to be entirely extinguished.

A curious sight was witnessed this morning on the Praya, where the oil was flowing over the Praya wall into the sea. A number of Chinese were collecting the oil by means of rags tied to a length of string which they lowered into the floating oil and then squeezed out into various receptacles.

Another more enterprising Chinese secured a small boat and scooped the floating oil into his boat until it was loaded to danger point, and then rowed off apparently well satisfied with his haul.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 14th July is as follows:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 28 weeks.
This year	15,693	378,270
Last year	14,414	375,141
Decrease	1,279	3,129

WOOD PULP SUBSTITUTE FOR JUTE.

Large claims are made in Germany for a wood pulp fibre named "Cellulose" as an efficient substitute for jute, cotton, and other fibres. Swiss spinners are closely watching the development of this textile substitute, and the British Consul-General at Zurich, says the Board of Trade Journal has seen a sample of the cloth made from Cellulose and describes it as extremely strong, although it is made directly from wood pulp.

News has reached the East that Baron Vitale was recently accidentally shot dead in a Neapolitan cafe.

The late Baron, who was a Professor at the Oriental Institute, was a great authority on China, having spent several years in Peking, where he was Attaché to the Italian Legation. He was in Peking during the Boxer rising. He married a Japanese lady.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

How Shell Shock is Caused.

Shell shock was defined by Major Sir Robert Armstrong Jones, the eminent mental specialist, speaking at the Society of Arts, as the result of the emotion of fear, the purpose of which was to cause flight, or the purpose of which was to cause the soldier to stand his ground that a conflict occurred. An intense effort was made to suppress the fear, and when the suppression failed, shell shock resulted.

Mr. Shakespeare said he believed with Canon Burroughs that the "Churches must unite or perish."

TOWARDS CHURCH UNITY.

BAPTIST UNION ACCEPT SCHEME TO SET UP FEDERAL COUNCIL.

In presenting to the Assembly of the Baptist Union at Bloomsbury Church recently the report of the Conference of Evangelical Free Churches on the "Closer Co-operation of the Free Churches" the Rev. J. E. Shakespeare said a union of Churches was not advocated. It was proposed, he said, to form a representative Federal Council, whose recommendations would have to be submitted for consideration to the denominations themselves.

The Union accepted the proposal to form a Federal Council, though it was generally agreed that the scheme did not go far enough. "But it is a beginning," declared the president, the Rev. J. E. Roberts, "and we must take the pace of the slowest."

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HOW SHELL SHOCK IS CAUSED.

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PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

There was a very large and appreciative audience at the Helena May Institute, yesterday evening, when Mr. Denman Fuller gave another of his charity recitals. Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Prior to proceeding with the programme, Mr. Fuller referred to his choice of compositions. Mr. Fuller laughingly referred to a remark made to him that his usual selections, "had no tune to them," and he pointed out that the programme he was about to play had been chosen carefully in deference to popular taste.

Mr. Fuller then referred to the object of this and other recitals which were in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund, for which a collection was made at the recital. He said he had recently received a letter from a friend in England who had been for a long time a prisoner of war in Germany, but who had managed to escape through Holland, and in that letter it was stated that "if it were not for these recitals many of our boys would never see old England again".

Proceeding, Mr. Fuller said that by means of his recitals he had been able to keep quite a number of prisoners of war in Germany regularly supplied with food parcels. It had been suggested that the parcels sent to Germany did not reach the people for whom they were intended, but if they sent one thousand parcels and only one or two were received and it meant the difference between life and death, then it was worth it. It was for that reason he had worked so hard to do all he could to raise funds for the purpose for which the recital was being given that evening.

THE PROGRAMME.

As Mr. Fuller remarked, all the items on the programme were by well-known composers and drawn from their most popular works. There were twelve solo items, all of which Mr. Fuller rendered in his well-known masterly style. It would be difficult to pick on any one item as outstanding in excellence of execution, although perhaps the pianist's most sympathetic rendering of the Rachmaninoff "Prelude" was most appreciated, and the playing the last item, "Rhapsodie No. 14" (Liszt) was a masterpiece of execution and brought out the pianist's fine technique to perfection. An additional item was kindly accorded by the pianist—"Serenade" (Mozakovsky).

Mrs. R. K. Duncan sang the three items to her name with much feeling and kindly replied to an enthusiastic encore with "Melands in the Wood". The collection amounted to about \$200.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Programme was as follows:—
Waltz in A flat.....Chopin.
Prelude in G sharp minor.....Rachmaninoff.
Fugue valiente.....E. Poldini.
Mazurka in E.....Rubinstein.
Serenade.....Mozakovsky (Extra).
Masurka (No. 2).....Godard.

Mr. Fuller.
Lullaby.....Cyril Scott.
Ch. 2 to be in Eng. land.....May Brabe.
Melands to the Wood.....(Extra).

Mrs. R. K. Duncan.
Rondo Capriccioso.....Mendelssohn.
Minuet in G.....F. Faderewski.
Butterfly.....Grieg.
Nocturne in E flat.....Chopin.
Pas des Amphores.....Chaminade.
Rhapsodie (No. 14).....Liszt.

Mr. Fuller.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY, LTD.

Mr. J. Rodger did not ask for exemption himself but Mr. J. S. Nicholson, representing the firm, asked for exemption.

The Chairman said that the firm managed the business of various agencies which had previously been held by certain German firms. There were four Europeans on the staff of whom only one, Mr. Rodger, was left for military service.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption in both cases.

No exemption was granted to Mr. Willis and Mr. Donithorne.

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THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

17th JULY.

3.30 p.m.—The Vacuum Oil Company.

Medically fit:—
C. C. Stark.
A. Leach.
J. Brook.

The following man of military age from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Jenkins.

3.45 p.m.—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

Medically fit:—
W. T. Blon.
E. W. H. James.
H. E. S. Payne.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. C. Todd, J. R. Suter, A. W. Smith, D. Wilson, W. H. Whitely and W. H. E. Muskett.

4.00 p.m.—Hongkong Tramway Co.

Medically fit:—
A. D. Macdonald.

The following man of military age from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—W. E. Roberts.

4.15 p.m.—The Dairy Farm Company.

Medically fit:—
F. J. Taylor.
T. Oliphant.
R. W. Bradbury.

The following men of military age from this Company have been rejected as unfit for service:—J. A. Bullin, W. Macfarlane and F. G. Thompson.

4.30 p.m.—Messrs. Allen, Ross & Co.

Medically fit:—
J. Wattie.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. A. Loader, L. J. Berton and A. W. Smith.

The following man is on leave from the Colony:—D. K. Moss.

4.45 p.m.—A. Hughes.

London Missionary Society—Medically fit.

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

The following cases were dealt with after we went to press last night:—

MESSRS. SHEWAN, TOMES & COMPANY.

Messrs. R. D. Wilks and J. H. Donithorne.

Mr. Adamson, representing the firm, asked for a short exemption for Mr. Donithorne, and Mr. Wilks asked for a short exemption for himself as he wished to take up the matter of going to London.

The Chairman said that the firm's pre-war staff was 17 European men, three Indians, and 40 Portuguese and Chinese. The staff today was reduced to 14 European men and six Indians with a large increase in Chinese and Portuguese. Fourteen men had left for military service.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption in both cases.

No exemption was granted to Mr. Wilks and Mr. Donithorne.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY, LTD.

Mr. J. Rodger did not ask for exemption himself but Mr. J. S. Nicholson, representing the firm, asked for exemption.

The Chairman said that the firm managed the business of various agencies which had previously been held by certain German firms. There were four Europeans on the staff of whom only one, Mr. Rodger, was left for military service.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption in both cases.

No exemption was granted to Mr. Willis and Mr. Donithorne.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY, LTD.

Mr. J. Rodger did not ask for exemption

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

MOTION TO REPEL HIM FROM PRUSSIAN UPPER HOUSE.

AMSTERDAM, July 15. The Prussian Upper House on Friday discussed a motion to expel Prince Lichnowsky. There was a very lively debate which lasted four hours.

The result has not been disclosed, as the Emperor's sanction is necessary to enforce a decision.

CABINET-MAKING IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, July 15. Queen Wilhelmina has dismissed Monseigneur Nolens, a Catholic Member of the Second Chamber, to form a Cabinet.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

MERCHANT PRINCE'S MUNDANE PRESENT.

LONDON, July 15. The India Office announces that their Majesties the King and Queen have directed that the Silver Wedding gift of £12,000 from Sir Sassoon David be handed over to the Indian Soldiers' Fund, to be devoted to the welfare of Indian prisoners of war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE RAID.

LONDON, July 13. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid southward of Baguoy. Hostile artillery was active southward of Arras. There was no air fighting yesterday owing to rainstorms and clouds. Our night-fliers dropped four tons of bombs.

FLANDERS FEVER.

EPIDEMIC AMONG ENEMY PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 13. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—40,000 prisoners which the Australians captured on July 4, a large proportion reported sick on the following day and were found to be suffering from high fever unaccompanied by any prostration. The sickness is partly attributable to malnutrition brought on by short rations. The German call on this sickness "Flanders fever." It is more serious than Spanish influenza.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 14. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders eastward of Loos. Hostile artillery was active northward of Albert, westward of Kemmel Hill and southward of Ypres. Our artillery was active at a number of points.

FRENCH POSITIONS ADVANCED.

LONDON, July 14. A Paris communiqué says:—In successful actions, north and south of Long Pont, we advanced our positions eastward and crossed the Havers despite enemy resistance, capturing 30 prisoners. Our captures in the Montdidier region on Friday exceed 600 prisoners and 80 machine-guns.

THE FALL OF YON KUEHLMANN.

SIGNIFICANT AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

ZURICH, July 14. The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung declares that the fall of von Kuehlmann is a complete victory for Prussian militarism and extinguishes the last hope of a speedy peace. "It must be clearly ascertained whether Berlin and Vienna still agree over their war aims and the continuance of the war. The German Army Command alone cannot dictate to Austria for what and how long she must fight."

THE MOSCOW BOLSHIEVICS.

UNABLE TO SUPPRESS REVOLUTIONARIES.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. The Nieuwspaper Zeitung's Kiev correspondent says:—The Bolsheviks in Moscow, far from suppressing the revolutionaries, are only holding their own with the assistance of the Lethal wards.

SOVIET TROOPS DESERTING.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. A message from Moscow says that M. Trotsky told the All-Russian Congress of Soviets that the unity of the Soviet troops was suffering as a result of Anglo-French propaganda and part of them had deserted to the enemy.

"SPANISH INFLUENZA."

HUNGER EXHAUSTION IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. The Telegram says that thousands of persons in German industrial districts are suffering from the so-called Spanish Influenza. It is really a disease due to hunger exhaustion. Numerous deaths occur daily, and 8,000 school children in Berlin are affected.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

PARIS, July 14. The famous French aviator Lieutenant Beaumont has been killed in a collision in the air.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

CONTACT WITH ENEMY MAINTAINED.

LONDON, July 13. An Italian official message states:—We repulsed an attempted attack southward of Sassuolo. We maintain contact with the new enemy line northward of Senigallia and have dispersed retreating enemy columns northward of Berat. The prisoners taken, since July 6, exceed 1,800.

THE ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY.

LONDON, July 14. A French Eastern communiqué says:—The enemy, having suffered heavily in the retreat in Albania, is now holding a line near the junction of the Tomorica and Derona.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

NO CASUALTIES.

Buenos Aires, July 14. The 4,000-ton British steamer *Imogene* has been sunk in a collision. The crew were saved.

DEALING WITH SUBMARINE PIRACY.

MINEBARRAGE FROM NORWAY TO SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 11. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in London said the extension and improvement of mine-laying were gradually restricting the movements of enemy submarines. A barrage of mine-sweepers from Norway to Scotland, and there are British mines in Heligoland Bight. There is also a barrage across the Channel. German photographs in the possession of the Admiralty confirmed that Zebrugge harbour entrance was completely blocked. They showed that destroyers came out from Zebrugge, not by the channel, but from the side of the mole outside.

We visited Heligoland Bights almost daily on, over or under water. Giving examples of daily events on the high seas, Sir Eric Geddes told how six trawlers off Iceland attacked a submarine, which fired 100 shots, but the trawlers knocked out one of her guns and hit her again. Then she dived. It was impossible to tell whether she sank. He also told how an enemy submarine, discovered by a certain method, was hunted for 72 hours. Many charges were dropped on her and she was finally compelled to come to the surface and surrender.

THE GERMAN MEAT RATION.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. The German meat ration will be reduced at the end of August from 250 to 200 grammes for towns of over 100,000 inhabitants. Smaller places will receive less.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 14. The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated most enthusiastically. Detachments of all the Allied Armies, amid the cheers of a huge crowd, marched past President Poincaré from the Bois de Boulogne to the Place de la Concorde.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life. At least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO MANILA.]

JAPAN-LOYAL-ALLY-OF-ENTENTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11. Jinji G. Kasai, a member of the Pacific Coast press, spoke at the Allied War Exposition, saying in part:—"Japan has been a loyal ally of the Allies and her faithful record in the past is a sufficient guarantee of her peaceful intentions in the future. Japan is in the war for the Allied cause and has been the staunchest friend of Russia and the Russian people."

LOANS TO ALLIES.

PILED UP AT RATE OF 400 MILLION DOLLARS A MONTH.

WASHINGTON, July 11. The Treasury Department announced that the loans to the Allies now total \$8,091,528,000, and are continuing to pile up at a rate of nearly \$400,000,000 each month. The credits advanced are as follows:—Great Britain \$3,170,000,000; France \$1,750,000,000; Italy \$650,000,000; Russia \$325,000,000; Belgium \$131,000,000; Greece \$13,790,000; Cuba \$15,000,000; Serbia \$9,000,000. A credit of \$5,000,000 was extended to Rumania, but the exact status of the loan at the time that country made peace with the Central Powers has not been determined. Of the credit extended to Russia only \$187,000,000 was paid out on treasury warrant before the fall of the Kerensky government and the peace treaty with Germany by the Bolsheviks, which stopped all further aid in the way of funds.

COTTON GOODS PRICES FIXED.

WASHINGTON, July 10. President Wilson has approved prices for cotton products 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the quoted market prices.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS SULPHUR.

WASHINGTON, July 11. The War Industries Board has taken over the control of the production and distribution of sulphur.

ARGENTINE MISSION IN U.S.

NEW YORK, July 10. An Argentine Despatch has arrived here with Ambassador Nao and a diplomatic mission to the United States.

WOMEN'S LABOUR DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, July 10. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labour, has announced the establishment of a Women's Division of the Department of Labour to develop policy and methods for a more effective use of women's service in war industries. The labour situation generally is better than at any time since American undertook the feeding of the Allied world.

MEAT FROM THE ARCTIC.

In view of the large demand for meat, experiments are taking place in the United States in connection with the use of venison, whales, and seals as substitutes for beef and mutton. According to a recent report of the Department of Fisheries at Washington one of the steamer regularly employed by the recently returned to Seattle with a large quantity of corned seal meat, which found a fair market. Whale meat has also been introduced on the Pacific coast, and a complete refrigeration plant has been established at Grays Harbor for its accommodation, where it can be prepared for shipment to the distant markets. As regards venison, this used to be an old trade in pre-war days, the United States being a big customer of Great Britain in this respect. It is now, however, predicted that the day will soon come when seal meat will be as common as beef or mutton in the American markets, as found in the investigation into the Alaskan conditions. It will form the basis of a large packing industry, will be shipped in refrigerating steamers, and sent to every town of importance in North America. There are now, it is estimated, about 100,000 reindeer in Alaska. They are being handled under Government regulations, and are said to be doubling in number very quickly.

TO AID U.S. JAPANESE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, July 10. Far-reaching results in the extension of Japanese-American trade are expected to follow a convention of all the Japanese in the Pacific states and Canada playing their loyalty to the United States. Another purpose of the convention is to plan the expansion of the commercial relations between the two countries.

BIG INCOME-TAX YIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 7. The income-tax receipts for the fiscal year were \$2,831,300,801. The total revenue collections were \$3,671,918,238.

MR. BAKER ABOLISHES U.S. WAR COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, July 10. Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, has abolished the War Council, and has turned over its principal functions to the Assistant Secretary of War, Chief of Staff General Peyton C. March, and Assistant Chief of Staff General Goethals, who is also in charge of purchases, storage and traffic.

BIG AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

WASHINGTON, July 11. The Department of Agriculture's forecast of wheat production in the United States is 891,000,000 bushels, compared with 661,000,000 bushels in 1916-1917. The record production of corn is most valuable. All of the country's crops are estimated at 3,160,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,159,000,000 bushels in 1916-1917. The corn acreage is 113,835,000. Although the June weather was somewhat unfavourable for most crops, indications are that the season's harvest will make this a bumper year. In addition to the record crops of corn, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, and rice which are forecasted to exceed all previous yearly productions, the harvest of oats, white potatoes, tobacco and hay will be larger than the average for five point years.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Federal Employment Service has announced the prevention of the threatened shortage of harvest labour in the western wheat belt, and the probable saving of every acre of the crop. There will be no shortage of labour at any where the harvest is begun.

BIG OUTPUT OF LIBERTY MOTORS.

WASHINGTON, July 8. Mr. Ryan, Chairman of the United States Aircraft Production Board, announced that the production of Liberty motors in American workshops during May and June equalled the entire production of aeroplane engines of all kinds in Great Britain for the entire year of 1916.

U.S. FEEDING ALLIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11. The Federal Food Commissioner of California announced that by September 1, not less than 120,000,000 bushels of wheat or wheat products will be landed on the other side of the Atlantic, of which amount 150,000,000 bushels may be directly attributed to the voluntary savings of the people of America. He said:—"Every one of the 26,000,000 homes in the United States is working with the Food Administration in eliminating waste. France, England and Italy have been fed and every need of food here promptly filled. Our Navy is the best fed in the world's history. Our people have sufficient food for health and there is tranquillity among all classes."

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BALTIC SUBMARINES.

SEVEN SUNK OFF HELSINKI.

The following is the full text of the Admiralty communiqué on this subject which was summarized in a Reuter cable some time ago:—

The seven submarines of the Royal Navy which remained in Russian waters were destroyed by order during the five days from April 9 to April 18, 1918, upon the approval of German naval forces and transports to Harze (South-West Finland). None of the ships fell into enemy hands.

The guns at and near Hangö had already been dismantled; and upon the appearance of the German fleet the Russians retreated from the vicinity, after blowing up their four American submarines. Four British submarines of Class E were taken outside the harbour of Hangö on April 3, blown up, and sunk. Three G boats were demolished between that day and April 5. Their crews were duly removed to Petrograd.

The project of blocking the harbour by sinking ships had been rejected by the Russian Admiralty Commanding-Officer. The effect of the destruction of the British submarines upon the crews of the merchant vessels was, however, excellent, and induced the destruction of many ships which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(From The Times Correspondent).

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Comfort, Safety.

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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

17th, 18th & 19th July

showing Paramount Photo-play 5 parts.

SILKS & SATINS

Including: Paramount Gazette and Comics.

Saturday, 20th July

continuing 21st & 22nd July

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

